

which are generally more or less imperfect, to examine and compare, or of which only a limited number of examples are to be obtained and compared?

By these observations I by no means wish to throw any doubt on any determinations which have been made, or to deny that there are well-determined fossil species, but merely to show the necessity of extreme caution in determining fossil bones as well as recent ones, and to point out that, in some cases at least, it is not sufficient to compare a recent skull, much less a fossil one, with one entire skull, and then determine whether it is a new or an extinct species—more especially as such abstruse questions as the antiquity of Man and other theoretical questions have been attempted to be settled by the results of such examinations.

The skulls of certain genera seem much more liable to vary than those of others. They vary in most genera much more than was expected before series of the skulls of each species were collected and compared. It must be observed that these variations of the skull do not in the least prove the want of distinctness between species, but only show that the bones are as liable to vary as any other part of the body. Nor does it in the least detract from the importance of studying the bones in connexion with the external characters.

In some genera, where a very similar kind of colour is common to all the species, and where the colours seem to show an inclination to run into one another, as in the four species of *Helictis* from Java, Nepaul, China, and Formosa, the examination of the skulls at once shows that the species are really distinct, and may be divided by the skull into two most distinct groups.

XVI.—*Descriptions of Species of Phytophaga received from Pulo Penang or its Neighbourhood.* By the Rev. HAMLET CLARK, M.A., F.L.S.

Subfam. Eumolpidæ.

Genus CORYNŒIDES.

Generi *Corinodi* (Hope, Marshall, "Corynodor. recensio," Linn. Soc. Journ. Zool. vol. viii. p. 25) valde affine. *Caput* verticale. *Oculi* pene circulares (vix oblongi) et ad latus haud sinuati sed excavati. *Antennæ* ut in genere *Corynode* positæ, sed valde elongatiores; in ♀, corporis dimidium longitudine superantes; in ♂, corporis longitudinem pene attingentes: in ♂ articulus 1^{mus} globosus, 2^{dus} brevis; ceteri elongati, subcylindrici, ad apices incrassati; in ♀ articuli breviores, et 7–11 compresso-latiores (haud ut in *Corynode* latissimi, et pene transversi, sed elongatiores), formam articulorum

3^{ui} et 4^{ui} et 5^{ui} retinentes, sed compressi, et incrassati. *Palpi maxillares* elongati, articulo ultimo producto, et apice acuminato, haud ut in genere *Corynode* truncato. *Thorax* subcylindricus, transversus, ad latera marginatus. *Scutellum* subcordiforme, satis magnum. *Elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, subcylindrica, convexa, lateribus versus apicem approximantibus, marginatis, et in ♀ apice ipso undique tuberculatis. *Elytra* in ♂ lævia, in ♀ vehementer tuberculata. *Pedes* robusti, tibiis ad apicem dilatatis, tibiis posticis ad apicem intus canaliculatis: *unguiculi* appendiculati.

Typus *Corynoeides tuberculata*.

Although the genus *Corynodes*, as laid down by Mr. Marshall in his excellent paper in the Journal of the Linn. Soc., contains evidently within its limits forms which vary considerably among themselves in the degree of the dilatation of the antennæ (and also, to a less degree, in the amount of development of the inner claw of the unguiculi), I have no doubt whatever that the following species constitutes the basis of a quite separate though adjoining genus. In the first place, there is a most remarkable difference of form in the antennæ of the two sexes: those of the ♂ are hardly, if at all, compressed as in *Corynodes*, but are robust and generally filiform, and approximating in length to that of the whole body; while those of the ♀ (though considerably longer than in the genus *Corynodes*) are shorter than those of the ♂, and somewhat compressed and dilated in the apical joints; the *eyes* are apparently less oblong, more circular, and more manifestly excavated (not sinuate) at their inner margin; the *thorax* is not elongate or compressed in front, but transverse; the *elytra* are more cylindrical and elongate, less attenuate near the apex; and, especially, there is in the *surface of the elytra* a difference of character between the two sexes, which not only is different from the habit of *Corynodes*, but is almost unique among the whole of the vast and varied group of Phytophaga. In the males the surface is smooth, after the usual type; in the females, however, the whole elytra are adorned with several well-developed tubercles, obsolete towards the apex, but bold and prominent nearer the base. These special differences of detail, coupled with a generally distinct facies, require us to erect for the beautiful species before us a separate genus.

C. tuberculata, n. sp.

C. ovalis, elytris in ♀ tuberculatis, in ♂ simplicibus, punctata, læte cyanea: *caput* inter oculos arcuatim impressum, et ad verticem longitudinaliter foveatum; ad frontem punctatum, cyaneum, infra antennarum basin cæruleum: *antennæ* in ♂ elongatæ, simplices, in ♀ juxta apicem compressæ et breviores; art. 1-6 cyaneis, 7-11 cæruleis: *thorax* transversus; latera undique leviter marginata apparent, crebre punctata: *scutellum* subcordiforme, læve

(*subtilissime* et sparsim punctatum): *elytra* in ♂ punctata, in ♀ crebre tuberculata (tuberculis ad latera exstantibus, ad suturam post medium obliterated, sed juxta humeros valde prominentibus): *corpus subtus* viridi-cyaneum: *pedes* validi, viridi-cyanei.

Long. corp. lin. $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6; lat. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

I received an example of this species from Mr. Stevens, a few weeks ago, a ♀ of a bright burnished green colour. Since then, by the kindness of Mr. A. R. Wallace, I have had the opportunity of examining a series of both sexes of the species, the uniform colours of which were blue. Very happily, the gentleman who collected these specimens must have found examples *in coitu*, for they were carefully labelled by him as males and females; and hence we have the authority of the captor for the remarkable fact that the two different forms are the sexes of one and the same insect.

In the cabinets of Mr. Baly and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

Genus RHYPARIDA, Baly (Journ. Entom. i. 286).

1. *R. atripennis*.

R. lata, punctato-striata, nitida, rufa, elytris nigris: *caput* punctatum, rufum; *oculi* ad margines interiores sinuati: *thorax* transversus, sat rotundatus, lateribus rotundatis et versus caput constrictis, ad latera tenuiter marginatus, punctis satis fortibus sparsis (ad angulos anteriores obsoletis) ornatus; *margines* anterior posteriorque fovea tenui punctorum notantur: *scutellum* elongato-triangulari, nitidum, impunctatum: *elytra* thorace latiora, brevia, lateribus parallelis et subsinuatis, apud humeros breviter angulata, ad apicem rotundata, punctato-striata; *stria* 6^{ta} apud basin fortiter sed breviter foveatur, ita ut humeri ipsi rotundati extant: *antennæ* sat tenues, pallide testaceæ, articulus basalis rufo-testaceus: *pedes* et *corpus subtus* rufa.

Long. corp. lin. $3\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{3}$.

In my own cabinet and that of Mr. Baly.

Hab. Penang.

2. *R. rufa*.

R. lata, parallela, brevis, nitida, leviter punctato-striata, rufa, nigro maculata: *caput* punctatum, rufum; *antennæ* graciles, filiformes, flavo-rufæ: *thorax* transversus, antice rotundatus, ad latera undique marginatus, punctatus, rufus: *scutellum* elongato-subtriangulari, nitidum, rufum: *elytra* brevia, thorace latiora, humeris prominulis; leviter punctato-striata, nitida, rufa, humeris (anguste) et apice (late) nigris; macula apud apicem transversa versus humeros oblique extendit: *pedes* flavo-rufi: *corpus subtus* rufum.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 3.

In my own cabinet and that of Mr. Baly.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

Genus COLASPOIDES, Laporte,
Baly (Ent. Monthly Mag. 1864, 134).

C. pulchella.

C. ovalis, punctata, læte cærulea, nitida : *caput* verticale, inter oculos transverse depressum iterumque ad frontem longitudinaliter foveolatum, punctatum, punctis rarius versus frontem conspersis, viridi tinctum : *thorax* superne visus transversus, lateribus ipsis versus caput obliquatis et depressis, margine anteriore rotundato, posteriore sinuato-marginato, lateribus undique tenuiter marginatis, thorax leviter sed satis dense punctatus : *scutellum* ad apicem circulare, læve : *elytra* parallela, robusta, thorace latiora, punctata (punctis ad dorsum crebris et fortibus, versus apicem minoribus et in strias sese formantibus) ; margines elytrorum nigri apparent : *antennæ* nigrae : *pedes* viridi-nigri : *corpus subtus* viride, abdominis segmentis rarius punctis ornatis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

The differences of structure between *Colaspoides limbata*, Oliv., the type of the genus, and the species before us do not appear to be sufficient to separate them generically, although the former belongs to a group which is sufficiently abundant in examples and species in Brazil, while the latter is one of exponents which are probably distributed through a large portion of the Eastern Archipelago.

Genus COLASPOSOMA, Lap.

1. *C. æneo-viride.*

C. parallelum, latum, robustum, breve, punctatum, nitidum, æneo-viride : *caput* ad frontem longitudinaliter depressum, fortiter punctatum : *thorax* transversus, ad latera juxta frontem valde depressus, lateribus subrectis, versus apicem paulum contractis, marginatis, basi etiam subsinuata, marginata ; thorax fortiter punctatus ; *scutellum* subcordiforme, lævi, viridi-æneum : *elytra* subparallela, robusta, humeris prominulis, lateribus vix versus apicem contractis, marginatis ; elytra punctato-striata ; puncta minuta, satis crebra, confuse (sed versus apicem in striis vix æqualibus) ordinantur : *antennæ* rufo-fuscae : *pedes* nigri, tibiis tarsisque rufo-fuscis : *corpus subtus* nigrum.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. 2.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

2. *C. metallicum.*

C. breve, robustum, ovale, nitidum, fortiter et crebre punctatum, æneo-metallicum : *caput* verticale, punctis confertis : *thorax* transversus, lateribus subrotundatis, marginatis, angulis anterioribus compressis, margine anteriore transverso, postico sinuato ; ad mediam basin fovea minuta longitudinalis apparet ; thorax punctatus,

punctis minutis inordinatis sat confertis : *scutellum* subcordiforme, paucis punctis ornatum : *elytra* brevia, robusta, ad apicem late rotundata, marginibus paulum sinuatis (humeri ob depressionem obliquam post-humeralem satis extant), punctata ; puncta haud thoracis puncta magnitudine æquant, sed magna, præsertim juxta margines (qui rugosi apparent), et conferta, juxta apicem striis disponuntur : *corpus subtus*, *pedes* et *antennæ* nigra.

Long. corp. lin. 3 ; lat. lin. 2.

C. metallicum is a smaller insect than *C. æneo-viride* ; the punctures differ in the two species in size, and the antennæ and legs in colour.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

Subfam. GALLERUCIDÆ.

Genus RHOMBOPALA, Chevr.

Genus Gallerucidarum *Adorio* affine, sed species plerumque statura grandiores, latiores, et rotundatiores. *Caput* verticale, pene reconditum. *Palpi maxillares* ad apices globosi, articulo penultimo incrassato, brevi, quasi subconico (haud cylindrico ut in *Adorio*), articulo ultimo brevi, et lato. *Antennæ* simplices, satis robustæ, et breves, articulis ultimis haud 2^{ndum} longitudine superantibus. *Thorax* brevis, haud ut in *Adorio* ad basin recte transversus, sed late inflectus vel arcuatus ; latitudine vix singulum elytrorum superans. *Scutellum* subtriangulare. *Elytra* lata, robusta, rotundata, brevia, parvum corpus amplitudine complectunt. *Pedes* robusti, unguiculis undique bifidis.

This genus is a very natural one ; its representatives may at once be separated from those of *Adorium* by their generally larger size, their more broadly ovate form, their shorter and more robust antennæ, and the globular form of the maxillary palpi ; the species composing it are found in China, Java, and the East Indies.

1. *R. duodecimpunctata*, Chevr.

R. latissima, subtiliter punctata, pallide flava, nigro maculata : *caput* breve, ad frontem transverse arcuatim depressum : *thorax* transversus, arcuatus, impunctatus, pallide flavus ; ad medium undique macula nigra insularis subcylindrica apparet : *scutellum* triangulare, impunctatum : *elytra* lata, ad latera amplissima, subtiliter punctata, undique maculis 6 ornata, ordine dispositis (3 juxta suturam, tresque aliæ oppositæ juxta latus), insulatis, circularibus, magnis ; iis ad suturam plerumque illas apud latera magnitudine superantibus : *antennæ* pallide testaceæ, art. 10^{mo} et 11^{mo} fuscis.

Long. corp. lin. 5½ ; lat. lin. 4.

I have received this very conspicuous species from Chevrolat's collection, who obtained examples of it from Siam.

2. *R. pectoralis*, Chevr.

R. pallide testacea; capite, pedibus et pectore subtus nigro-fuscis: *caput* inter oculos arcuatim depressum, nigrum: *antennæ* art. 1-6 nigro-fuscis, art. 1-5 ad interiorum partem testaceo adumbratis (7-11 desunt): *thorax* lævigatus: *elytra* sparsim sed haud profunde punctata: *pedes* et *corpus subtus* nigra, abdomine autem testaceo.

Long. corp. lin. $4\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $3\frac{1}{3}$.

Received from Siam by M. Chevrolat, from whose collection I obtained the species.

Genus OCHRALEA (Chevr., ined.).

Corpus ovale, sat elongatum, nitidum, fere haud punctato-striatum, subtiliter punctatum, et omnino vel flavum vel rufo-flavum. *Caput* verticale; *oculi* ovati; *palpi maxillares* articulo penultimo quadrato, ultimo producto, acuto. *Thorax* depressus, *subquadratus* (haud transversus); latera nec recta sunt, nec subrecta (ut in *Adorio*), sed distincte rotundata. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* subparallela et elongata, vix apud medium ampliata. *Pedes* sat graciles; unguiculi ad basin plus minus appendiculati sunt, haud ut in *Adorio* undique biunguiculati. *Corpore subtus* mesosterni parapleuræ elongato-triangularis, pleuris ipsis vel obsoletis vel tenuibus.

The genus *Ochralea*, proposed by Chevrolat, appears to be a very natural one, and of much more easy definition than the species themselves that compose it. It is nearly allied to *Adorium*, but may be readily separated from it, not only by its general form (more elongate and narrower), but by its maxillary palpi, the apical joint of which is elongate and pointed at the apex, not short and rounded as in *Adorium* (cf. Oliv. Hist. Nat. viii. plate 92 bis, 1 e); its *thorax* is less transverse; the unguiculi of the feet are not bifid, as generally in the species of *Adorium*, but appendiculate; and on the under side of the body the parapleuræ are more elongate, and the pleuræ of the mesosternum, which in *Adorium* give a posteriorly rounded form to the parapleuræ, are here almost obsolete.

O. nigricornis.

O. elongato-ovalis, subtilissime punctata, pallide testacea, nitida; *antennis* ad apicem, tibiis tarsisque nigris: *caput* longitudinaliter iterumque transverse inter oculos foveatum est, impunctatum: *thorax* subquadratus, angulis anticis late rotundatis et marginatis, subtilissime punctatus: *scutellum* triangulare, impunctatum: *elytra* thorace latiora, subparallela, tenuiter punctata: *antennæ* graciles, flavæ, art. 10^{mo} et 11^{mo} fusco-nigris: *pedes* flavi, tibiis tarsisque nigris.

Long. corp. lin. 5; lat. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$.

The four or five different Eastern exponents of this form seem

almost to resolve themselves into one species. There is very little, except modifications of colour, to separate *O. flava*, Oliv., *O. nigripes*, Oliv., *O. rubiginosa* of European cabinets (which has been taken abundantly by Mr. Wallace), and the species before us; and, moreover, two of the patterns have an extended geographical range. *O. nigripes*, Oliv., from Bengal, is identical with a species taken in the Philippines, and *O. flava*, Oliv., from the East Indies, is found also in Celebes and China; inasmuch, however, as there is a *constancy* in these varieties of pattern, and as Olivier's description consists of a few words only, I have thought it well to describe more fully the Penang form.

In my own cabinet and that of Mr. Baly.

Genus AULACOPHORA (Chev.).

Elongata, ovata (versus apicem plerumque ampliata), in specierum plurimis subtiliter punctata, nigra, vel nigro-rufa vel flavo ornata: genus passim et abundanter in regionibus orientalibus occurrans. *Caput* verticale, vel pene verticale, productum; *palpi maxillares* articulo penultimo incrassato, rotundato, subcylindrico, interdum versus apicem ampliato, ultimo brevi, minore, conicali. *Thorax* capite latior, elytris angustior, transversus, lateribus plerumque sinuatis, et disco apud medium transverse foveolato. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* vix vel rarius parallela, latera subsinuata sunt, versus apicem ampliata, plerumque leviter punctato-striata, nitida. *Corpore subtus* mesosterni parapleuræ scaleno-triangulares. *Pedes* satis graciles; unguiculi undique bifidi. *Antennæ* graciles, simplices.

This genus was constructed by Chevrolat for the reception of a very numerous group of Eastern Gallerucidæ. It differs from *Diacantha*, the neighbouring genus of African forms, by its simple antennæ; from *Rhaphidopala*, and other forms near it, that will require the erection of special genera, by its more robust body.

A. simplicipennis, n. sp.

A. elongato-ovata, nitida, nigra, elytris rufis: *caput* impunctatum, supra antennarum basin, ad frontem anteriorem profunde et breviter transverse foveolatum: *thorax* transversus, ad latera et antice marginatus, latera subrotundata, apud medium fortiter transverse foveolatus, sparsim punctatus: *scutellum* elongato-triangulare, nitidum: *elytra* subparallela (apicem versus modice dilatata), subtiliter punctata, rufa: *corpus subtus* nigrum: *pedes* nigri, tarsis pallide rufis: *antennæ* pallidæ, testaceæ.

Long. corp. lin. 4; lat. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

An abundant species at Pulo-Penang.

In my own cabinet and that of Mr. Baly.

Genus GONIOPLEURA, Westwood; Griff.; Cuv. An. King. Ins. ii. 149, pl. 67. f. 3.

G. viridipennis.

G. parallela, elongata, tenuiter pubescens, rufa, viridipennis: *caput* crebre punctatum: *thorax* ad apicem haud capite latior, quadratus, ad latera undique apud medium late angulatus, inter hos angulos et basin undique fovea lata obliqua minime profunda apparet; *thorax* rarius rufo-pubescens, crebre punctatus: *scutellum* subtriangulare, rufum, nitidum: *elytra* parallela, elongata, rarius pube ornata, punctata: *antennæ*, *pedes* et *corpus subtus* rufa.

Long. corp. lin. $8-5\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $3\frac{3}{4}-2\frac{1}{2}$.

This second species of the genus differs from *G. auricoma* not only in pattern, but also in the simple (not rounded or almost bidentate) angle on the margins of the thorax.

I have received the species from M. Deyrolle, who obtained it from Malacca; a specimen is in Mr. Baly's collection from Penang.

Genus CÆDECERUS, Redt.* (Hugel's 'Kaschmir,' iv. 556.)

CÆ. rufo-fuscus.

CÆ. tenuis, elongatus, subparallelus, subtiliter punctatus, rufus, elytris fuscis, testaceo adumbratis: *caput* infra antennarum basin transverse foveolatum, impunctatum, pallide flavum: *thorax* quadratus, latera vix inflecta; margo anterior transverse rectus, posterior sub-sinuatus; ad medium discum fossa profunda lata transversa patet; *thorax* impunctatus, flavus: *scutellum* triangulare, læve, pallide flavum, marginibus fuscis: *elytra* subparallela, elongatula, punctata, punctis parvis et remotis: *antennæ* validæ, breves, articulo 1^{mo} producto, reliquis brevibus, art. 1^{mo} flavo, reliquis fuscis: *pedes* flavi, tibiis tarsisque fuscis: *corpus subtus* flavum.

Long. corp. lin. 2; lat. lin. $\frac{3}{4}$.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

Genus DERCETIS, gen. nov.

Corpus ovatum, latum, depressum. *Caput* subporrectum, breve; *oculi* ovales; *palpi maxillares* elongati, cylindrici, art. penult. brevi, subtiliter incrassato, art. ultimo producto, acuminato. *Thorax* brevis,

* I am indebted to Mr. Baly for the generic determination of this species, and also for a reference to Hugel; as the work is scarce, it may be well to append here briefly the diagnosis of the genus. *Antennæ* 11-articul. fili-formes, art. 5^o et 6^o difformibus: *labrum* subquadratum, antice rotundatum: *mandibulæ* facie interna excavata, margine dentato: *palpi max.* 4-articulati, art. 3^o 2 primis longiori; ultimo brevi, acuminato: *tarsi* 4-articulati, art. 3^o bilobo, unguiculis dente late acuto armatis.

The insects composing the genus are in size small, of parallel form, and notable by the peculiar incrassation of the fifth and sixth joints of the antennæ of the male.

transversus, angulis anticis plerumque distinctis, margo anterior modice et late excavatus; thorax capite latior apparet, sed minuta et gracilis elytris comparatus. *Scutellum* triangulare. *Elytra* lata, depressa, ovata, humeris prominulis thorace exstantibus, lateribus modice rotundatis, et apice breviter rotundato, punctata, haud striata. *Pedes* graciles; tarsorum artic. penultimo late bilobato, ultimo producto, unguiculis appendiculatis. *Antennæ* graciles.

Typus *Dercetis depressa*.

1. *D. depressa*.

D. late ovata, nitida, depressa, nigra, ad elytrorum basin undique late flavo plagiata: *caput* super antennarum basin transverse (subarcuate) foveolatum, iterumque ad medium breviter longitudinaliter depressum, impunctatum, nigrum, ore tamen flavo: *thorax* late transversus, angulis anticis prominulis, latera marginata sunt, etiam (tenuiter) margines anterior et posterior; thorax planus, impunctatus, nitidus: *scutellum* triangulare, impunctatum, nigrum: *elytra* lata, ad latera paulum rotundata, nigra, undique plaga subcircularis a margine usque ad suturam, et a basi ad medium elytri totum elytri occupat, margine nigro suturali et laterali plagæ tenui: *antennæ* graciles, testaceæ: *pedes* fusci, tarsis flavofuscis.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Penang.

2. *D. bifasciata*.

D. nitida, depressa, flava; elytris nigris, fasciis duabus flavis: *caput* super oculos transverse, iterumque ad medium breviter longitudinaliter foveolatum, flavum, basis autem niger est, frons etiam inter antennas fusco adumbrata: *thorax* transversus, angulis anticis subrectis, depressus, marginatus, flavus: *scutellum* triangulare, læve, nigrum: *elytra* late ovata, depressa, punctata (punctis haud profundis), nigra, fasciis duabus flavis ornata, harum una antemedia, alteraque postmedia margines elytrorum haud attinent, apex quoque ipse transverse flavus est: *antennæ* graciles, flavæ: *pedes* graciles, flavi; tibiis tarsisque fusco adumbratis: *corpus subtus* flavum, metasterno autem nigro.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{1}{2}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Hab. Penang.

Subfam. GALLERUCIDÆ (HALTICIDÆ).

Genus SEBÆTHE, Baly (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Dec. 1864, 438).

S. flava.

S. ovata, depressa, punctata, flava, nitida: *caput* inter oculos subtiliter transverse depressum, impunctatum: *thorax* transversus, antice fortiter excavatus, lateribus rotundatis et marginatis, angulis anticis prominulis; thorax lævis, impunctatus: *scutellum* subtriangulare, apice obtuso, et lateribus paulum sinuatis: *elytra* satis

elongata, pene parallela, depressa, subtiliter punctata: *antennæ* flavæ, versus apicem fusco-flavæ: *pedes* et *corpus* *subtus* rufo-fusca. Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; lat. lin. $1\frac{4}{5}$.

S. flava differs from *S. badia* of Erichson (on which the genus was based), according to the specimen in Mr. Baly's cabinet: the species before us is smaller in size, the form is more compressed and flat, and the colour of the legs is different.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

Genus ARGOPUS, Fisch., Allard.

A. angulicollis.

A. latus, satis depressus, subtilissime punctatus, rufus: *caput* ad antennarum basin transverse foveolatum, impunctatum: *antennæ* graciles, art. 1-3 flavis, 4-9 nigris, 10° et 11° testaceis: *thorax* transversus, ad basin arcuatus, frons etiam sinuata (apud medium rotundato-subporrecta); latera late marginata, et versus apicem angulata; *thorax* punctatus, nitidus: *scutellum* triangulare, læve: *elytra* lata, rotundata, subtiliter punctata: *corpus* *subtus* nigrum vel nigro-piceum, abdomine rufo: *pedes* nigri.

Long. corp. lin. $2\frac{3}{4}$; lat. lin. 2.

Under the head of *Argopus* will be found ranged in many of our cabinets species from India, the East, Madagascar, and the Cape which clearly require the construction of two or three special genera for their reception. The species before us differs from the true *Argopus*, both in the form of its palpi, its somewhat different appendiculations of the claw, and the peculiar lateral angles of the thorax. I prefer, however, to place it here, at all events provisionally, than to seek to establish a new genus in a difficult and numerous group, on the basis of a single species.

Hab. Pulo-Penang.

In my own cabinet and that of Mr. Baly.

XVII.—On the Literature of English Pterodactyles*.

By HARRY SEELEY, F.G.S., Woodwardian Museum, Cambridge.

THE earliest remains of Pterodactyles yet figured are from the Lias. Professors Buckland, Owen, and Huxley have described the *Dimorphodon*. I therefore approach the subject with diffidence. But my task now is not to describe these remains, but to examine the nature of the work bestowed upon them.

Prof. Buckland's is the only description of the specimen figured in pl. 27, Geol. Trans. ser. 2. vol. iii.; and the remarks

* Extract from a paper read before the Cambridge Philosophical Society, March 7 and May 2 and 16, 1864.